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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 26th August 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 500 copies.

National Congress.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th August, referring to the near approach of the next National Congress, which will be held at Nagpur, expresses satisfaction that the Congressionists in Bengal and Madras are already on the alert and are taking steps with a view to enlist the sympathies of the people and to raise funds on behalf of the Congress. But it is to be regretted that no signs of activity are yet visible in these provinces and the Panjáb. People in all provinces should be up and doing.

Circulation, 540 copies.

The same.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 26th August, argues that Congressionists can never force the hand of Government, and are only injuring their cause by the attitude of hostility assumed by them towards officials. Their friends in Parliament, from whom they expected so much, have not been able to give them any great help. The India Councils Bill has been dropped and Mr. Smith's motion regarding the extension of the elective principle to the Indian Legislative Councils rejected. The Congressionists should mend their ways and try to gain the good will of Government by obedience and submission. No public meetings and speeches can be of any use.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Fortification of the frontier.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th August, referring to the rumour that the principal Military Officers and Engineers will shortly meet together to consider and discuss the subject of frontier defences, observes that Government should fortify the frontier by all means. But it should be equally anxious to gain the good will of the people. If the 280 millions of natives are loyal and ready to support it, no foreign country will have the courage to invade this country. But if they are discontented (which Heaven forbid), Government will be reduced to great straits.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Eurasians and India.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd August, is surprised to notice that Eurasians and even Native Christians regard England as their mother-land and Englishmen as their brothers. But they are greatly mistaken. If they went to England *en masse* with the view of settling there, they would hardly be allowed to do so. India is their home and they should co-operate with the Hindus, Musalmáns and Parsis in ameliorating its condition. It will be a happy day when all classes of the community work together for the common good of the country.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Rise of prices at Manipur.

The *Rakbar* (Moradabad), of the 17th August, says that those men who ascribe the decline of the prosperity of this country to the advent of Englishmen are condemned as fools. But their idea is not altogether unfounded. Unhusked rice sold at Manipur at 10 annas a maund before its occupation by British troops, but the rate has already risen to Rs. 2-8-0 a maund. Even during the famine of 1865 and 1866 in Bengal the price of unhusked rice at Manipur did not exceed Rs. 2 a maund. Under these circumstances should not the footsteps of the British be considered inauspicious?

Circulation, 400 copies.

Amir of Kabul.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 20th August, contains a cartoon in which the British Lion is represented as holding the Amir of Kabul by the right hand and the Russian Bear by the left. The letter-press is to the effect that a man is apt to fall between two stools.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 20th August, on the authority of a Musalmán correspondent, states that the police inquiries into the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán, Rámpur. Circulation, 400 copies.

Police inquiries into the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán, Rámpur.

din Khán were conducted on no fixed principle, and threaten to end in a fiasco, as was expected. In spite of all their efforts the police have not succeeded in obtaining any evidence against Abdullah Khán. Indeed, he owed no grudge to the deceased General. Men arrested under suspicion are being released one by one. The man who was sent from Gwalior to Rámpur was examined before court. The writer does not know how to give the substance of his statement in decent language.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th August, says that in his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Dufferin Hospital at Cawnpore on the 11th idem, Sir Auckland Colvin vulgarly abused his critics and that his speech shows how disagreeable are the disinterested efforts of Indian patriots on behalf of their countrymen to Government officials. After publishing an Urdu translation of a long extract from the speech, the *Hindustáni* observes that, as His Honor came to the abusive part of his speech, he grew red in the face and stuttered through anger. The cause of his wrath was simply this, that the members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board had not allowed themselves to be overawed by his threats or had not consented to cut the throats of the citizens. The words used by his Honor might not be considered quite out of place in an Anglo-Indian newspaper, but they are by no means worthy of a Governor who rules over more than 40 millions of men. Government is all-powerful, and therefore His Honor's critics must quietly bear the abuse which he heaped on their heads. But it should be observed that Sir Auckland Colvin may gag the mouths of the people by abuse or threat, but His Honor cannot check in this way the discontent which is spreading in the country owing to the growth of poverty. The cost of the proposed Cawnpore water-works had been estimated at 27 lakhs, of which the board was required to pay 21 lakhs, the remaining six lakhs being paid by Government.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at Cawnpore.

But the result of the opposition of the board is that the estimates have been reduced to 21 lakhs, and that Government has increased its contribution to eight lakhs and will probably ultimately raise it to ten lakhs. Evidently the Municipal Commissioners were not animated by a desire of obtaining titles or by any other selfish motive. Their only object was to save the city from ruin. Sir Auckland Colvin may call them rogues or villains, but the public cannot but consider them patriots and philanthropists.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The same.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 20th August, observes that in his late speech at Cawnpore Sir Auckland Colvin freely abused those men who have the misfortune to differ from him in his views. It would seem that any man who makes unfavourable comments on His Honor's measures in future will be dealt with in the same way. A Governor should not be so impatient of criticism and should not lose his temper so readily.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The same.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th August, observes that Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at Cawnpore is calculated to give a useful lesson to municipalities. His Honor has expressly told them how they should chiefly use the municipal funds. Again, His Honor declared "The principle, which is a main principle of the administration of the British Government, and which distinguishes it from all previous rules which have existed here, is a common effort for a common end, not merely for the benefit of a privileged few, but for the benefit of all classes." If the noble principle enunciated by His Honor were strictly followed by subordinate officials, the people would have no grievances; no class of the community would have any cause for complaint; and all religious disputes would cease. Indeed, there would be a great improvement in the condition of the people, who would consequently be very grateful to Government.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

Bangbasi case.

The Bhárat Jiwan (Benares), of the 17th August, says that as the principal duty of native journalists is to criticize the acts and proceedings of Government and officials, they are always in danger

of getting into trouble. The proprietor, the publisher, &c., of the *Bangbasi* have lately been arrested on charges of defaming Government and exciting sedition. The articles on which the charges are based were published in connection with the Age of Consent Bill and the Manipur imbroglio. It is well known that the bill and the proceedings of Government officials at Manipur are highly disapproved of by all sensible men in this country, and that many unprejudiced Englishmen do not view them with favour. If the comments of the *Bangbasi* were couched in rather strong language, the Government of India might have given it a warning. To prosecute it for sedition is like using the sledge-hammer to crush an ant. The loyalty of natives, who regard their kings as the shadow of God on earth, is simply unimpeachable. Nothing could be more orderly than the vast crowd of Bengalis who assembled on the maidan at Calcutta to protest against the Age of Consent Bill. It is a libel to accuse natives of disloyalty. The native newspapers consider it their bounden duty to condemn any measure which is calculated to fix a stain on the fair fame of Government for justice. It is to be hoped that His Excellency the Viceroy will take a lenient view of the faults of the *Bangbasi* and excuse it.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The same.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th August, says that after a careful perusal of the articles in the *Bangbasi* on which the prosecution is based, it has no hesitation in declaring that if Government succeeds in obtaining a conviction in the case, the freedom of the Indian Press will become a thing of the past, or many other journalists will soon be found rotting in gaols for no other fault than that they refuse to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. Undoubtedly the *Bangbasi* has made use of rather strong language in some articles, which a thoughtful journalist would not like to use; but to charge it on account of that language with an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment for life is the height of highhandedness. The *Hindustáni* has no great sympathy with the *Bangbasi*, inasmuch as the latter is an anti-congressionist and is opposed to all social reform. However, the *Hindustáni* received the news of the arrest of the proprietor, the editor,

&c., of the *Bangbasi* and the seizure of their papers with strong feelings of indignation and astonishment. The institution of the prosecution is a confession of its weakness by Government, and will tend to create dissatisfaction throuhout the country. If the alleged seditious articles in the *Bangbasi* were orginally read by three hundred thousand men in Bengal, the translations of those articles will now appear in other newspapers and be read by millions of men in all parts of India. The prosecution will revive the agitation regarding the Age of Consent Act, which was fast dying out, lead the people to regard the accused as martyrs and excite more disaffection towards Government than any articles in the *Bangbasi* or other newspapers. Lord Lansdowne's Government bids fair to be as much unpopular as was Lord Lytton's. No Government, however powerful it may be, should view the growth of discontent among its subjects with indifference. If the Government of India commits a few more flagrant mistakes like the institution of the prosecusion in question, the British electors, the real rulers of India, will be convinced of the necessity for the reform of the administration. The *Hindustáni* then gives an account of the proceedings in the High Court in connection with the application presented by Mr. Pugh for the prosecution of the *Indian Mirror* on a charge of contempt of court, and expresses surprise at the application.

Circulation, 175 copies.

The same.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 11th August, in commenting upon the same case, observes that it is itself a strong advocate for the freedom of the press, but that it is equally opposed to license. Nothing could be more reprehensible than to abuse Government for our own faults; we have only ourselves to blame for our poverty. The tone of the articles in the *Bangbasi*, to which Government has taken exception, is decidedly bad, but Government itself is chiefly responsible for such objectionable matter finding place in newspapers. Writings considerably worse in tone were published in many papers before, but Government took no notice of them. Under these circumstances the infliction of any severe punishment on the *Bangbasi* would look like making a scapegoat of it. Government had better grant a pardon to it: but a resolution might be passed warn-

ing newspapers against abusing their freedom. The Official Secrets Act, the rules regarding the publication of newspapers in native states and the prosecution of the *Bangbasi* for sedition, afford clear indications of the attitude of Lord Lansdowne's Government towards the press, and therefore journalists should be on their guard, otherwise they might lose the freedom they already possess.

Circulation, 175 copies.

Causes of the poverty of India.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th August, says that there can hardly be two opinions that this country is sinking deeper and deeper into poverty, and that this growing poverty is due to the drain of wealth to England. But Government is not to blame in the matter. It is necessary to pay high salaries to officers in order to keep them from becoming corrupt. The income-tax is levied only from well-to-do men, and the revenue assessments are made by settlement officers with great care. The use of European goods by natives is the root of all the evil. If they desire to improve the condition of their country, they should make a point of using Indian manufactures.

Circulation, 235 copies.

Alleged poverty of India.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 21st August, complains of the alleged growing poverty of this country, and asks the leaders of the native community not to waste their time and money in political agitation, the spread of literary education and other such matters, but to encourage trade, arts and industries by the establishment of joint-stock companies. Steps should also be taken to curtail heavy expenses connected with marriages, deaths and so forth.

Taxation.

The *Saraswati Prakásh* (Benares), for August, complains that the levy of the income and the municipal taxes presses hard on the people, especially at the present time of distress. It is well known that thousands of men die of starvation every year, though their deaths are assigned to fever. Government and the people possess identical interests, and the ruin of the one would lead to the collapse of the other. Hence Government should reduce taxation and adopt measures for saving the people from starvation.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of India.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th August, publishes an Urdu poem, contributed by a resident of Kásganj, whose *nom de plume* is "Zár," and in which the writer expresses regret that this country, which was once so happy and prosperous, has been reduced to poverty and that all trades and industries have declined. Government is utterly indifferent to the wretchedness of the people. On the other hand, ordinary Europeans live like princes, and a European soldier can abuse a ruling chieftain with perfect impunity.

Religious riots.

The same paper, on the authority of the same correspondent, refers to the serious religious riots at Darbhanga, Arrah, Benares, and Calcutta, and regrets to notice that such riots have lately become very frequent. The Judges and Magistrates deal with the rioters with great severity, but they mistake in thinking that severe punishments will check such riots. Heavy punishments only tend to increase enthusiasm among the people. Government officers should find out the causes of religious disputes and try to remove those causes amicably.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Need for agricultural banks.

The *Rámpataka* (Allahabad), for August, says that nothing could be more unjust than to blame Government for the poverty of the people. It has bestowed many benefits on the country, but of course there can be no improvement in the condition of the people until they put their own shoulders to the wheel. No amount of political agitation can avail anything. Rich and educated natives talk much, but do nothing; they have not even as much sympathy with their poor countrymen as the alien rulers. As soon as famine appeared imminent in these provinces, the Secretary of State sent a telegram to the Viceroy recommendingthe adoption of relief measures, and the Lieutenant-Governor came down from Naini Tal and made a tour in very inclement weather; but no congressionist even stirred out of his house. The well-to-do Congressionists had better establish agricultural banks, which should make advances to cultivators at moderate rates of interest. But the writer is afraid that they will not do anything of the kind. Government

officials should take the matter in hand and induce capitalists to open such banks.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 21st August, is glad to notice that Government is anxious to devise a scheme with a view to protect cultivators from the rapacious village *bania*. The rates of interest had better be fixed by law, and advances be made to cultivators from post-offices. As Government has now taken the subject into consideration, something might and ought to be done towards reviving the Usury Laws.

Circulation, 235 copies.

Grant of advances to cultivators from post-offices.

The *Tarrár* (Moradabad), of the 18th August, observes that, in reply to the memorial of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb says that the Anjuman mistakes in attributing the prevalence of high prices to the export of grain. As His Honor does not feel the rise in prices, he treats the matter so lightly. If famine breaks out in the Panjáb, His Honor had better follow the example of the Governor of Madras and hold balls and dances to remedy the evil.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Reply of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb to the Anjuman-i-Islamia regarding the export of grain.

The *Rakbar* (Moradabad), of the 17th August, says that a camp of exercise will be held at Mainpuri during the next cold weather. The money of the poor Indian tax-payer is wasted in this way.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Holding of a camp of exercise at Mainpuri next cold weather.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch*, (Lucknow), of the 20th August, says that Lieutenant Cardew of the 10th Bengal Cavalry has been awarded a gold medal by the Government of India for his able memorandum on the recruitment of the native army. He complains of the paucity of good recruits and urges that, as the Musalmáns who offer themselves for enlistment generally belong to the lower classes, the Muhammadan element in the army should be reduced. The higher classes of Musalmáns greatly suffer from want of employment, but they refrain from entering the army, as soldiers do not receive proper treatment from their officers. Mr. Cardew recommends the enlistment of Goorkhas and Baloochis, and suggests that

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged exclusion of Musalmáns from the army.

soldiers should not be unnecessarily harassed. The natives have already greatly lost their martial instincts owing to the Arms Act, and if they are also excluded from the army they will become cowards.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Alleged failure of justice in mixed cases.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd August, says that one John Brown, who had shot a native at Akyab, was let off on payment of Rs. 200 to the wounded man, while a khansama at Calcutta was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for abusing his European mistress. If the Chinese Government were required to pay damages for the Europeans killed by its subjects at the rate of Rs. 200 a man, the damages would not amount to a million pounds sterling.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Alleged maintenance of a *chandu* shop at Cawnpore.

The *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 18th August, is glad to notice that the Local Government has ordered all *chandu* shops to be abolished from the first day of October next but expresses surprise and regret that the Collector of Cawnpore has permitted the maintenance of such a shop at Cawnpore during the next year.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Mr. H. P. Mulock, District and Sessions Judge, Moradabad.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 16th August, praises H. P. Mulock, Esq., C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Moradabad, for his ability, sagacity and justice, and observes that lately a decree-holder applied for the attachment of the pay of the judgment-debtor, who is employed as a vernacular clerk in his office. Mr. Mulock, being convinced of the clerk's honesty and poverty, himself paid the full amount of the decree, which was about Rs. 17, and saved him from ruin.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Alleged misconduct of Jagrám, police muharrir at the City Magistrate's Court, Lucknow.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 19th August, refers to the case of one Pandit Bishwa Nath, wasika-holder, who was abused by Jagrám, a police muharrir at the City Magistrate's Court, Lucknow. A complaint was made by the Pandit to the City Magistrate, who dismissed it under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sessions Judge ordered further inquiry under section 439

of the same Code, and then, at the instance of the City Magistrate, Jagrám offered a written apology, and the dispute was amicably settled. It is to be hoped Jagram will now be departmentally punished and transferred from the City Magistrate's Court.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Alleged dismissal of water-carriers at some stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The *Tarrár* (Moradabad), of the 18th August, observes that Sir Auckland Colvin is as anxious to introduce water-works as if His Honor were appointed Lieutenant-Governor only for that purpose, while on the other hand, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway officials have dispensed with the services of water-carriers at the Sitapur and Seramau stations. The railway officials are perhaps inclined to think that as His Honor has undertaken the duty of providing water for the people, they need not trouble themselves about the matter.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Muharram at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 20th August, says that when any Hindu festival happens to occur during the Muharram, the Musalmáns protest against the celebration of the Hindu festival and urge that their own festival cannot be postponed. During the late Muharram the Hindus had to finish their Shivakoti fair by midday and were not allowed to hold the Surjkund fair at Allahabad. But it should be observed that the Musalmáns voluntarily suspended their Muharram processions on the eighth day owing to rain. Government should make a note of the suspension. On the last day of the Muharram, when a fair is held at the Karbala, roast beef is openly sold at the west gate of the Khurdabad market, to the great annoyance of the Hindus. Such sale being opposed to municipal rules, the municipal board should forbid it.

The same.

The *Rámpatáká* (Allahabad), for August, praises Mr. Thomson, District Magistrate, Allahabad, for the satisfactory arrangements made by him for the Shivakoti fair, which occurred on the 7th day of the Muharram. He ordered the Shivakoti fair to take place in the forenoon and the Muharram process-

sions in the afternoon, and thus no difficulty arose. On the last day of the Muharram two Muharram processions quarrelled with each other, but the kotwal interfered and prevented a riot.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Loss of life caused by the sudden rise of the Ganges.

The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 15th August complains that when the Ganges is flooded, men and cattle in the villages situated on its banks are carried away by the stream and drowned. The ferry contractors should keep boats at such villages ready to transport men and cattle on an emergency.

Foundering of a boat in the Ganges at Chunár.

The same paper, on the anthority of a correspondent, complains that lately a boat carrying a number of passengers across the river at Chunár collided with a larger boat and foundered. Babu Hanuman Prasád, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, and the Sub-Inspector of Police, hearing of the unfortunate accident, at once went to the river and rescued twenty-two or twenty-three people. Two or three men are believed to have perished. The municipal board of Chunár had better make some rules for the regulation of ferries. The maximum number of men and the maximum quantity of goods for each boat should be fixed, and the crews should be of sufficient strength to manage the boats efficiently. Small boats should not be allowed to ply during the rains.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Alleged occupation by a Hindu of a portion of the Muhammadan cemetery at Pirghaib, Moradabad.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 16th August, complains that a Hindu has destroyed the tombs, in a portion of the Muhammadan cemetery at Pirghaib, and constructed a platform there. The Musalmáns are much annoyed at the outrage and a serious riot is inevitable, unless the Magistrate interferes and settles the dispute.

Mukhtars' house at Moradabad.

The same paper complains that the house built by mukhtars many years ago near the District Magistrate's office for their use is in a bad state for want of repair. Government had better itself rebuild or repair the house, or get it repaired by new mukhtars who did not formerly contribute towards its cost.

Rámganga ferry, Moradabad.

The same paper complains that boats are overladen by their crews with goods and passengers at the Rámganga ferry, and, the river being in high flood, are often driven down the stream to long distances. The coxswains should be strictly warned against over-burdening, otherwise serious accidents are likely to occur.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Aug. 21st ...	Aug. 25th ...	262 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 18th ...	" 21st ...	65 "
3	*Akhbár-i-Inámia* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	Tri-monthly,	Abid Ali ...	" 21st ...	" 25th ...	...
4	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ..	Weekly ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" 18th ...	" 23rd ...	300 copies.
5	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	" 11th & 22nd,	" 24th ...	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Kishun Lál ...	" 22nd ...	" " ...	129 copies.
7	*Azád* ..	" ...	" ...	" ..	Ashraf Ali ...	" 21st ...	" 23rd ...	235 "
8	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 17th ...	" 20th ...	1,500 "
9	*Bhárat Varsha* ...	Bithur (Cawnpore).	" ...	Monthly ...	Rámadhín ...	For July ...	" 26th ...	250 "
10	*Colonel* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Banwári Lál ...	Aug. 16th ...	" 21st ...	250 "
11	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	" ...	" ...	Thákur Prasád ...	" 15th ...	" 20th ...	200 "
12	*Dabir-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	" ..	Tri-monthly,	Amín-ul-dín ...	" 20th ..	" 23rd ...	50 "
13	*Dád Khwáh* ...	Bahraich ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Prem Náráin ...	June 16th, 23rd & 30th, & July 7th, 14ch & 21st.	" 26th ...	...
14	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur ...	" ...	" ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	Aug. 16th ...	" 20th ...	500 copies.
15	*Gorkhá Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Gorkha ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 7th ...	" 21st ...	...
16	*Hamid-ul-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	" 23rd ...	" 25th ...	91 copies.

17	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindi ...	Daily ..	Gur Datt Sukla ...	„ 19th to 25th,	„ 20th to 26th,	500 „
18	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow ..	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá.	„ 19th ...	„ 21st ...	300 „
19	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	„ 15th & 19th,	„ 26th ..	100 „
20	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ..	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Ali ...	„ 16th ...	„ 24th ...	150 „
21	*Káshi Pattriká* ..	Benares ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 21st ...	„ 23rd ..	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
22	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	„ 16th ...	„ 22nd ...	1,100 copies.
23	*Káyasth Reformer* ...	Bareilly ..	„ ...	„ ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 15th ...	„ 20th ...	250 „
24	*Káyasth Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Bhagwán Prasád ...	For July ...	„ 23rd ...	262 „
25	*Khichri Samáchár* ...	Mirzapur ...	Hindi English.	Weekly ...	Madho Prasád ...	Aug. 8th & 15th,	„ 21st ...	400 „
26	*Khurshid-i-Áfáq* ..	Pilibhít ...	Urdu ..	„ ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	„ „ „ ...	„ 23rd ...	200 „
27	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Gauri Shankar ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	50 „
28	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	„ ...	„ ...	Karím-ul-lah ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	385 „
29	*Mufid-i-Ám* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 20th ...	„ 26th ...	125 „
30	*Naiyar-i-Azam* ..	Moradabad ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Ali ...	„ 17th ...	„ 22nd ..	300 „
31	*Najm-ul-Akhbár* ..	Etáwah ...	„ ...	„ ...	Rúh-ul-lah Khán ...	„ 16th ...	„ „ ...	175 „
32	*Najm-ul-Hind* ...	Jaunpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ..	80 „
33	*Nasim-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	425 „
34	*Nasim-i-Hind* ..	Fatehpur ..	„ ...	„ ...	Sheo Naráyan Lál ...	July 23rd & 30th	„ 21st ...	89 „
35	*Nasir-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Ali ...	Aug. 16th & 24th,	„ 20th & 26th,	40 „
36	*Nizám-ul-Mulk* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Fahím-ul-din ..	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	100 „
37	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Harda ...	Marátha English.	„ ...	Wásudeva Bháskar,	„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	450 „
38	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 20th to 26th,	„ 20th to 26th,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
39	*Oudh Punch* ...	„ ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 20th ...	„ 24th ...	400 copies.
40	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Har Vansh Datt ...	„ „ ...	„ 21st ...	400 „

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
41	*Rafi-ul-Akhbár*	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulám Husain	Aug. 24th	Aug. 26th	360 copies.
42	*Rahbar*	Moradabad	"	"	Pratáp Krishn	" 17th	" 21st	160 "
43	*Rám Patáká*	Allahabad	Hindi	"	Rádhá Mohan	" 18th	" 22nd	250 "
44	*Riáz-ul-Akhbár*	Gorakhpur	Urdu	"	Nizám Ahmad	" 16th	" 20th	325 "
45	*Rohilkhand Punch*	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" "	" 24th	150 "
46	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*	Udaipur	Hindi	"	...	" 17th	" 21st	100 "
47	*Saraswati Prakásh*	Benares	"	Monthly	Banwári Lál	For Aug.	" 22nd	...
48	*Sitára-i-Hind*	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Pandit Banwári Lál,	Aug. 20th	" 23rd	125 copies.
49	*Subodh Sindhu*	Khandwa	Maráthi-Hindi.	"	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	" 19th	" 24th	293 "
50	*Tamaddi*	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 26th	125 "
51	*Tarrár*	Moradabad	"	"	Pratáp Krishn	" 18th	" 21st	250 "
52	*Tohfa-i-Hind*	Bijnor	"	"	Jairáj Singh	" 20th	" 26th	250 "

ALLAHABAD:
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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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